

## WEATHER BULLETIN.

SIXTH OFFICE, WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 4.—The highest temperature was 48°, the lowest 28°, and the mean 38°, with slightly variable, cloudy followed clearing weather, brisk southeast to high southerly, decreasing to fresh at night.

Last year, on Dec. 4, the highest temperature was 61°, the lowest 36°, and the mean 48°, and two years ago the corresponding temperatures were 67°, 27° and 47°.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 8 p. m.—Forecast until 8 p. m. Friday:

For Kansas and Colorado—Light snow or rain, winds shifting to northwesterly, colder except in Eastern Kansas, warmer. For Missouri—Rain or snow, southerly wind.

## THE NATIONALIST MEETING.

Action on the Retirement of the Irish Leader Again Postponed.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Nationalist members of the house of commons met again at noon today to further consider the question of Mr. Parnell's leadership. All the Irish members at the meeting. Mr. Parnell occupied the chair. After the meeting had been called to order, one of the members read the resolutions of the Nationalist party, which were adopted. Mr. Parnell declared that in view of the difference of opinion between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell as to the accuracy of the latter's resolutions, the Nationalist party would not vote for Mr. Gladstone at the Hawarden meeting, a year ago, the party being instructed to obtain from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, before any further consideration of the main question, information on the departure from the bill of 1886, made by Mr. Gladstone in his suggestions affecting the control of the Irish constabulary and the settlement of the land question.

A prolonged debate took place on the amendment. Mr. Parnell intimated that if the party took the responsibility of his shoulders, and would insist upon the Liberal leaders promising to retire from the party, through the house of commons in the face of all opposition, he would retire from the leadership. He asked the meeting to accept Mr. Parnell's resignation, and the majority of the members were determined to adhere to the main question, and would vote that Mr. Parnell resign.

After remaining in session till 10:30 p. m., the meeting adjourned. It will reconvene at noon tomorrow.

## DETAILS OF THE MEETING.

At the opening of the Nationalist meeting today Mr. Parnell acceded to Mr. Sexton's request. Mr. Sexton said that the only means that would lead to the chairmanship of the Irish party. Mr. Parnell then proceeded to deal with the Clancy proposal. He commenced by announcing that after consulting with his friends, he had decided that he could not retire until he could see Mr. Gladstone's reply. Mr. Parnell continued:

"You know, and I am sure, there is no man living, if I am gone, who could succeed in reconciling the Irish to the Hawarden proposal. (Cheers.) As you wish to withdraw from me this responsibility, I think it only reasonable that you should give judgment on these matters for the benefit of your constituents. Therefore, I submit the resolution that the party accept no home rule bill unless it gives immediate control of the police and power to deal with land. My word has been given to you, and I am not going back on it."

Mr. Parnell replied that he had given his answer. He regretted that it was not considered straight, but by it he would stand or fall.

Mr. Healy—Then you will fall. What is the use of further discussion? A tremendous uproar followed. Mr. Parnell shouted, "Away with him." John O'Connor yelled, "Crucify him!" and a scene of wild disorder ensued.

When quiet was finally restored, Mr. Healy, resuming, said, nothing could change his determination to deposit Parnell. Proceeding to discuss the circumstances of the 1886 bill, Mr. Healy declared that they could not do more now than then.

Mr. Parnell interposed: "You can secure the ground now if you like and have the courage." (Cheers.)

Mr. Healy—Yes, with millions of men and artillery, but without, we have no other alternative than to 1886 to accept Liberal proposals or smash the cabinet.

Mr. Healy said that the majority of the statesman-like as that of 1886. Here Mr. Healy commenced to read Parnell's speech delivered at the birthday banquet, given at the Westminster palace, six months after the Hawarden interview, declaring the independence of the Irish party, and emphasizing the alliance with Gladstone.

"Would not Parnell cheer that?" asked Mr. Healy.

Mr. Parnell—Yes, every word of it.

Mr. Healy—Bitter words followed. Mr. Healy repeating Mr. Parnell's recent remarks about Mr. Gladstone's opportunism. He finished by asking: "Who broke the alliance?"

Mr. Parnell and Mr. Nolan both—the Gladstone letter.

Mr. Healy retorted: "It proceeded from the stomach of the divorce suit." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Parnell—I believe that if the Gladstone letter had not been written, the alliance would have been maintained.

Mr. Healy then proceeded to defend Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Sexton said he had listened to Mr. Healy with disappointment and regret. Would Mr. Parnell resign, he asked, if a majority voted for the acceptance of Mr. Gladstone's reply?

Mr. Parnell—Certainly.

Mr. Healy asked for further explanation, and Mr. Parnell vehemently replied: "I will not give a further answer."

Mr. Healy repeated that he was not satisfied on the question of the committee. Sexton and Healy preferred to withdraw on the ground that they had taken a continuous part in the debate but their objections were overruled.

## SALISBURY TALES.

The Tory Chief Discusses the Gladstone-Parnell Quarrel.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Lord Salisbury, in his speech at Windsor Castle, last night, asked what right Gladstone, Healy and Sexton and others, who were trying to humiliate Parnell to earth, had to pose as spokesmen of the Irish people. They attacked Parnell, then the Seventh com-

mandment, changing from one horse to another with as much indifference and cynicism as a man hedging on a race course changes when he knows something detrimental to his favorite.

"It," said Lord Salisbury, "the enthusiasm of the Healyites is disinterested, it is worthy of the highest applause; but if it is merely a screen for political maneuvering, it is worthy of the deepest condemnation."

Lord Salisbury proceeded to denounce the Gladstonians for offering the chief secretaryship to Ireland to Parnell while the divorce case was pending. He made sarcastic references to Gladstone's recollection of the interview with Mr. Parnell at Hawarden, in November last, and recalled the differences between Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Parnell as to what occurred between them at their confidential interview some years ago. He said no Liberal then thought of a scandal to believe Mr. Parnell's statements, and why should they think so now? Mr. Gladstone's denial did not amount to much. It was due largely to the brilliant hues of his own imagination, and ought to be regarded with a certain amount of judicial suspicion.

Referring to the proposals in regard to Irish affairs, then made by Mr. Gladstone, as divulged by Mr. Parnell, Lord Salisbury declared that the land question would be a subordinate one if an Irish parliament had control of the police, because the control of the police included the control of all legislation in regard to property. Mr. Gladstone's proposals, his lordship asserted, were ingenious and he was surprised that Gladstone should be so ready to refuse them. Had they been carried into effect, every landlord in Ireland would have concluded that it would be a very advantageous gain to his land at once, and its present value. (Cheers and laughter.)

Declaring that if parliament ever reconsidered its constitution, the first question discussed would be the excessive representation of Ireland, Lord Salisbury, at great length, showed the objections to allowing self-government to Ireland, and the thirty members to interfere in English politics, especially after the revelations made recently touching the kind of men who represented Ireland, and reminding the audience that when the English government was defeated, it was always by a majority under thirty-two. His lordship declared that the only way of ensuring the government of Ireland with such men, Mr. Gladstone, he said, proposed to withhold land legislation. How long does he suppose that would be possible? An Irish parliament would refuse supplies, and then what would he do?

Dwelling upon what he called the policy of "divide-and-conquer," Lord Salisbury declared that the details of the O'Shea divorce case were not the real cause of the antagonism between the powerful forces now ranged against each other. Mr. Gladstone was bent upon the impossible enterprise of uniting the English Liberal, who is dead against separation, and the Irish Nationalist, who is not. He said, "It is only a question of time when things were quiet by artifice and the use of ambiguous language."

"I care not," said his lordship, "whether Parnell wins or not. It may be a weakness of human nature; but perhaps I prefer a man fighting desperately for his life to a crew who has made, and who are now against him. But I am sure that we will see the face of reality. It is no longer possible by dark outlines of policy to effect an impossible coalition."

THE IRISH FAMINE. LONDON, Dec. 4.—In the house of commons today, Mr. Balfour made a motion that parliament vote £5,000 for the purpose of providing seed potatoes for the distressed land cultivators in Ireland. The seed potatoes, Mr. Balfour said, were not to be given to the people gratis, but as a loan, and any one paying ready money would obtain 50 per cent discount. This was only a small part of the measure to be taken by the government to meet the impending distress in Ireland. It was now clear, a great pressure would be brought to bear on the poor law authorities, and the government, while relying on the poor law authorities to meet the greater part of the local distress, proposed to throw a large part of the burden on the shoulders of the poor law authorities. The appropriation asked for by Mr. Balfour was approved.

PARNELL POINTS. LONDON, Dec. 4.—At a caucus this morning of the opponents of Mr. Parnell, who comprise a majority of the members of the Nationalist party in the house of commons, a resolution was adopted not to accept the Clancy compromise which was offered at today's meeting, but to force matters to a decisive issue forthwith.

The report received from Cork last night, stating that Mr. Parnell had accepted the Clancy compromise, was met with a resolution in favor of retiring Mr. Parnell from the leadership of the Nationalist party, was erroneous. On the contrary, the resolution was in support of Mr. Parnell, and was adopted by a majority of twenty-one votes.

SIX LIVES LOST. LONDON, Dec. 4.—A fire broke out in the workhouse New Castle-on-Tyne. The flames first appeared in the women's dormitory, which was crowded with women and children. The fire was a dreadful one. The fire was extinguished before the entire building was destroyed, but six lives were lost.

PARNELL'S LATEST MOVE. Cork, Ireland, Dec. 4.—The harbor board of this city has deferred giving any decision in the Parnell matter until Mr. Gladstone announces what action he will take in the future in regard to the home rule. This action indicates Mr. Parnell's latest tactics.

Immediate, harmless—Preston's "Hed-Ake."

CHARLIE FINCH MARRIED. LAWRENCE, Kan., Dec. 4.—Charles S. Finch, editor of the Lawrence Daily Journal, was married at Baldwin City yesterday afternoon to Miss Esther Pierce, Rev. W. A. Quince, pastor of the Baptist church, performing the ceremony. Miss Pierce ranks very high in literary circles in this portion of the state, she having been a contributor to the "Littell's Living Age," and other literary journals. Mr. Finch is one of the brightest, most original and young writers in the west. They will make their home in this city.

NOT GUILTY. OTTAWA, Kan., Dec. 4.—In the case against Rev. C. C. Hoad, pastor of the First M. E. church of this city, who was charged with certain immoralities, the committee of seven members of the South Kansas conference, presided over by Presiding Elder Chaffee, at a late hour last night, found the accused not guilty. The verdict was unanimous.

HELP WANTED. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 4.—A special from Atchison, Kan., says: John W. Cox, of Atchison, Kan., is in the city soliciting aid for the inhabitants of this county. He said the crops in that county had failed for two successive years. Many people had left the county. The voting population had decreased to such an extent that they could not leave. They were too poor. They had neither food, clothing nor money. Unless they were given speedy assistance, he said, they would soon starve to death.

Beecham's Pills cure sick headache.

OBITUARY. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Dr. Joseph B. Baxter, surgeon general of the army, who was stricken with paralysis last Monday, died at 2 o'clock this morning. He never recovered consciousness after the attack, save for an instant on Tuesday, when there was a slight sign of returning consciousness.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Heinrich Berghaus, geographer, is dead. He was born in 1797.

CHEMICALS BLOW UP. CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—By an explosion of a tank in a chemical works in the eastern part of this city, this morning, three men were fatally injured and two slightly. The fatally injured are Louis Schlus, John Plintz and James Fehl. Those slightly injured are John W. Ecker and Sidney Cloyer.

## WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT.

Another Humber Reformer on the Southern Negro Problem.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4.—Governor E. Pickens, who was elected on the reform ticket of the Farmers' Alliance and other Democrats who wanted a change of government, was inaugurated today in front of the state house at 1 o'clock, in the presence of a large crowd. In his inaugural address he referred with pleasure to the national victory of the Democratic party, and in regard to the election of his own state said:

"In our own state of South Carolina the triumph of Democracy and white supremacy stand nearly always, and as a civilization over barbarism has been most complete. It is gratifying to note the fact that this was attended by a political phenomenon which was a surprise to all of us: Our colored fellow citizens absolutely refused to be led to the polls by their bosses. When it is clearly shown that a majority of our colored citizens are not so much imbued with Republican ideas, the vexed negro problem will be solved and the fear of a return of negro domination will be no more."

"Cannot I appeal to the magnanimity of the dominant race? Cannot I plead, in your behalf, that the white men of South Carolina stand ready to listen kindly to all reasonable complaints; to grant all just rights; and allow safe privileges to the colored people that they shall have equal protection under the law, and the machinery of the law in our hands; with every department of the government, executive, legislative and judiciary—held by white men; with white juries, white solicitors, white sheriffs—it is simply infamous that resort should be had to Lynch law, and that the people should be murdered because the people have grown weary of the law's delay and of its inefficient administration."

"Negroes have never been slaves, but victims, and the confession is a blot on our civilization. Let us see to it that the flag of scorn be no more pointed at our state by reason of this deplorable condition of affairs. Let punishment for crime, by whomever committed, be prompt and impartial; and with the removal of the cause, the effect will disappear. An ignorant and lawless people, who are only others fall, grant to the executive the power of absolute removal of any sheriff who fails to prevent such a deed, and his county after the law has taken control of a prisoner. I have thought it wise to speak in emphatic terms on this subject, because every Carolina word is sacred and duty of the citizen, when law shall assert its sway, and when our people will not be divided into hostile political camps."

"We whites have absolute control of the state government, and we intend to retain it. The intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, at once the highest privilege and most sacred duty of the citizen, is beyond the capacity of the vast majority of colored men. We deny that 'all men are created equal.' It is not true, nor was it true when Jefferson wrote it. But we cannot deny that it is our duty, as the governing power in South Carolina, to insure to every individual, black and white, the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

All the other state officers elect were also sworn in. It is now believed that Senator Hampton will be defeated by Irby, the Tillman candidate for the United States senate to succeed Hampton.

## BLAST FURNACE EXPLOSION.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 4.—A blast furnace blew up here this afternoon, burying fifteen men beneath the falling masonry and metal. Eight bodies were recovered, and so far, this is the third fatal accident that has occurred at this furnace.

Storing Substances for a Rainy Day. "Hi! Jimmy! Come down here! Let's set on the bridge and go round when she turns."

This from a 10-year-old street boy standing on the approach to a bridge over the Erie canal in an interior city. The person addressed was a fellow street boy standing on a raised footbridge over the same muddy waterway. He was no older than his companion and fully as ragged. He was lame and carried a crutch, but he had his companion in a philosophy of contentment that old Horace might have envied.

He stood upon the footbridge and answered: "Now. Can't. Got 't' stay here."

"Aw, come on down. What 'ye hang here for? Lots of fun swimming around here. We kin git on a boat and go over the aqueduct an' then ride back on another. Aw, come on down."

"Why not? What 'ye wants ter fool 'round up there fur? Ain't no fun up there."

"Wal," was the answer that Jimmy drawled out, with as solemn a face as a cat on parade. "I can't come down no how. I've got ter stay up here and soak in all the sunshine I kin so I kin laugh when it rains."—New York Tribune.

## A Quotation Illustrated.



He could not help being struck by the likeness.—Life.

For Coast Defenses. A very novel suggestion for the construction of forts to defend our seaboard cities comes from Mr. Anderson, the head of the engineering firm which has contracted with the government to build the Light House on Outer Diamond shoal at Hatteras. His proposition is to sink caissons upon the sandy shoals which exist at the mouth of nearly all our rivers, and upon them to erect forts of 300 feet in diameter, built of solid concrete, with walls five feet thick, with a bomb proof armor of steel over the interior.—New York Telegram.

Sounded Like It. A small boy walked into the Detroit public library one day last week and asked the fiction cataloger:

"Have you 'Squeals of Little Men'?"

The young lady in waiting was much perplexed, but after some questioning she developed the fact that he wanted a book that was a sequel to "Little Men." And he got it.—Detroit Free Press.

A Child's Request. A Detroit mother tells this story of her little girl. The child was left alone at the table and called vigorously for her mamma.

"Where do you want, Katerina?" inquired her mother, hurrying back to the table.

"Want to tickle my tea with a spoon, mamma," was the child's lapsed reply.—Detroit Free Press.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## Nervous Prostration or Insomnia?

Go to Excelsior Springs, Mo.

"She Wanted to See it Done." "Yes, Miss Lucy," said Mr. Dudgey, "I don't suppose that our college could have a race unless I were there to act as starter."

"Oh, you are a starter, are you?" replied Miss Lucy, looking at the clock; "let me see you start."—West Shore.

The slave population of the country was 2,009,043 in 1830, 2,487,355 in 1840, 3,204,313 in 1850 and 3,933,790 in 1860. Missouri had 25,041 slaves in 1830, 58,240 in 1840, 87,422 in 1850 and 114,931 in 1860.

Bradyrotine cured Headaches for Mrs. E. M. Lewis, Oxanna, Ala.

Amateur Theatricals. "And what's my part to be?" asked Chollie.

"I've written the part for you, and I know you'll do it well. You are to be the idiot boy who witnesses the murder and doesn't tell until the last act," replied Scribner.—New York Sun.

Driven to It. Kind Lady—If you need clothing I can supply you with an old suit of my husband's, but they'll be about four sizes too big for you.

Tramp—Never mind, mum; I'll wear 'em. I'd rather be mistook for an angel than freeze.—New York Weekly.

Billions had taste in the month, headache, and dizziness are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Timely Suggestion. Mr. Lingerlight—I believe, Miss Nora, that in the previous life I was speaking of I could achieve great results.

Miss Nora—But, my dear friend, you have had no experience, have you?

Mr. L.—Very true, but a man never knows what he can do until he lets himself out.

Vote from Hallway—The proper thing for a man to do when he lets himself out is to make tracks for home.—Boston Courier.

A singular instance of the widespread effect which a sudden freak of fashion, even in leather, may have is afforded in the fact that English naval officers have made a demand to be allowed to wear russet leather boots at sea.

If you have headache try Preston's Hed-Ake.

Musical—Id va de Marsellaise dat make France a republic; it va Der Vatch on der Rhine vat give victory to Sherman; id va Yankee Doodle vat free America, and Shon Brown's Body vat free her slaves.

Woman—How about the Boulanger march? Musical—Dot march save France from Boulanger. Ven Boulanger hear id do vat va do—he runned away.—New York Weekly.

Cures while you wait—Preston's "Hed-Ake."

Very Regular. Father—Is that stranger who calls to see you a man of regular habits?

Dughter—Yes, indeed, pa. He arrives every night promptly at eight.—Street & Smith's Good News.

A negro woman apparently died in Shreveport, La., but when the funeral procession arrived at the cemetery next day she rose up in her coffin and wanted to know what was going on. The mourners were terror stricken and dispersed in a hurry, leaving the woman to take care of herself. She is now as well as ever.

If falls, money refunded; Preston's Hed-Ake.

Receiving Him into Society. Boy of the Neighborhood—Wot's yer name?

New Boy—Jim Hodge. Wot's yours? "Tom Kadger. Got any big brothers?"

"No." "Father and mother blong to church?"

"Yes, but I don't. I know what yer drivin' at. If yer want to fight I kin do ye up in two minutes."

(Adapting himself to changed condition of things.) "Let's you an' me go an' lick Bob Burnham."—Chicago Tribune.

Well, We Gussset Is So. A tailor's life is just what it seems, and without being a hypocrite makes a living by seeming that which he is not.—American Grocer.

Why suffer? Preston's "Hed-Ake" will cure you.

His Answer. "Say, old man, I've just bought a new house on the installment plan. You have to pay ten dollars a month."

"Have you paid the first installment yet?"

"No. That's what I wanted to see you about."—New York Sun.

Wouldn't Charge for It. Dentist—One moment! Steady, now! There. It's out.

Patient—Holy smoke! Why, you've pulled out a perfectly good tooth.

Dentist—So I have. But never mind, there'll be no charge for it.—America.

It cures headache only—Preston's "Hed-Ake."

Sixty-one Times Around Cape Horn. Capt. J. M. Holmes left his home last week for New York from whence he will start on his sixty-second voyage around Cape Horn. He has the reputation among seafaring men of having made the trip around Cape Horn more times than any living man, and if the captain keeps his word he will reach the century mark on the trips before he retires. This time he is bound for the Golden Gate, and will probably not be seen at his home for a year or more. He is captain and principal owner of the proud ship Charmer, which has weathered many gales and brought him safely around the treacherous Horn over sixty times.—Cor. New Haven Register.

Cures in fifteen minutes Preston's Hed-Ake.

Mr. Holmes, of the "Hed-Ake," Mich., struck a nail at a mouse. The blade struck the floor, broke in two and a piece of the steel cut off his baby's ear and inflicted injuries probably fatal.

A Good Collector. Lawyer Pullman is an Austin lawyer who has a great reputation for collecting bad debts. If the money can be got out of a man he will get it. It was to this lawyer that Bob Binkley referred when he was requested to run quick for a doctor, as a neighbor's child had swallowed a coin.

"Doctor be blowed! I'll run for Lawyer Pullman; he'll get the money out of the kid quicker than a dozen doctors," said Bob.—Texas Siftings.

(An exemplification of what the wild desire for more buttons may lead to.) Mr. Eastmore—You were very long getting ready for church this morning.

Mr. Eastmore—Yes, dear. I had to get into my spirally buttoned gown.—Judge.

Immediate relief by using Preston's Hed-Ake.

## Sure cure—Preston's "Hed-Ake."

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

Sensible Ventilation of Rooms—Admit the Air Near the Ceiling.

The admission of air to rooms should be regulated, according to The Sanitary News, by the following rules: Air should be introduced and removed at those parts of the room where it would not cause a sensible draught. Air flowing against the body at an even somewhat above the temperature of the skin of the room will cause an inconvenient draught, from the fact that it removes the moisture of the body it causes evaporation or a sensation of cold. Air should never, as a rule, be introduced at or close to the floor level. The opening would be liable to be fouled with sweepings and dirt. The air, unless very much above the temperature of the air of the room, would produce a sensation of cold to the feet. It may be regarded as an axiom in ventilating and warming that the feet should be kept warm and the head cool. The offices at which air is admitted should be above the level of the heads of the persons occupying the room.

The current of inflowing air should be directed toward the ceiling, and should either be as much subdivided as possible by means of numerous orifices, or be admitted through ceiling openings, with the smaller openings toward the outer air and the larger openings toward the room, by which means the air of the entering current is very rapidly dispersed. Air admitted near the ceiling very soon ceases to exist as a distinct current, and will be found at a very short distance from the inlet to have mingled with the general mass of the air, and to have attained the temperature of the room, partly owing to the longer mass of air in the room with which the inflowing current mingles, partly to the action of gravity in cases where the inflowing air is colder than the air in the room.

The Pasture Institute in New York. An institution for the treatment of hydrophobia by the Pasteur method was, as many readers know, established in New York city last spring, under the direction of Dr. Paul Giber. In a report of the work accomplished since that time are found the following items:

To date 610 persons having been bitten by dogs or cats came to be treated. These were divided into two categories:

For 480 of these persons it was demonstrated that the animals which attacked them were not mad. Consequently the patients were sent back after having had their wounds attended, during the proper length of time, when it was necessary.

In 130 cases the anti-hydrophobic treatment was applied, hydrophobia having been demonstrated by veterinary examination of the animals which inflicted the bites, or by the inoculation in the laboratory, and in many cases by the death of the animal which inflicted the bites.

The same dogs. All these persons are today enjoying good health. In eighty cases the patients received the treatment free of charge.

An Important Discovery. A series of very carefully conducted investigations by Professor Pontie, of Brussels, appear to prove that the human liver has a wonderful power of reproducing itself. He finds that a large portion of the liver may be removed without serious injury to health. Surgeons have long regarded it as a fact that the whole of the liver is not absolutely essential to health, but have hardly supposed that the sudden destruction of a considerable part of it would not be serious in the extreme—the discovery to the contrary now enabling operations to be performed which have hitherto been considered beyond practical skill and human endurance. In some cases, according to Professor Pontie, the removal of a portion equal to two-thirds has been followed by a new growth within a few weeks.

The Deadly Tyrotoxin. In speaking of the poison "tyrotoxin," discovered only a few years ago by Professor Wagh, of Ann Arbor, Dr. Deucher states that it is as deadly as strychnine, and is developed through some chemical action in milk. It appears most frequently in cheese and cream. Sometimes the poison is discovered in cheese having a good appearance, and it might be developed after the cheese had passed to the charge of a consumer and had been left in some unhygienic place.

Boric Acid. According to American Analyst, the German government has forbidden contractors to supply the navy with preserved articles of food containing boric acid. This order is the result of the trial of a new preservative composed of equal parts of borax and salt, which has been sold as harmless. It was found, it is said, that persons partaking of meat preserved with this agent experienced gastric derangements.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE. A Baby's Announcement Cards—Wedding Invitations.

The pretty custom of sending out cards to announce a little new comer in the household is becoming quite popular. The baby's card is a small one with the baptismal name upon it and the date of birth in the lower left hand corner. This is enclosed in an envelope with the mother's card. The recipient of course understands that a visit of congratulation is in order, and if this cannot be made a card should be promptly sent with "Congratulations" written upon the upper left hand corner.

Flowers or a little gift to the child will naturally be sent by more intimate friends. Wedding invitations show no notable change. They are engraved on a note sheet which folds once to fit the envelope. Sometimes three cards beside the invitation proper are included in the envelope— one to be presented at the church door, another for the reception at the house and a third which may give the future at home day of the bride. A card is sometimes used for church weddings indicating the hour and place at which the bridal party take the train, and the practical invitation to see the bride on the wedding journey.

The Present Crate.

Cures in fifteen minutes Preston's Hed-Ake.

Mr. Holmes, of the "Hed-Ake," Mich., struck a nail at a mouse. The blade struck the floor, broke in two and a piece of the steel cut off his baby's ear and inflicted injuries probably fatal.

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